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DAILY REPORT

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MITI UNVEILS 10-POINT PLAN ON TRADE FRICITION

OW011203 Tokyo KYODO in English 1122 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 1 (KYODO) -- The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) Monday unveiled a 10-point plan to resolve economic frictions with the U.S. and Western Europe mainly through the promotion of mutual understanding.

The plan was explained to Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki by Vice Minister of International Trade and Industry Ichiro Fujiwara, who was summoned to the prime minister's official residence. Suzuki asked the MITI official what measures the ministry intends to carry out to mollify complaints in the U.S. and Western Europe about Japan's massive trade surpluses with them and what they denounce as limited access to the Japanese market.

Noting the need to prevent international dissatisfaction from generating distrust of Japan, Fujiwara told the prime minister that his ministry will press ahead with the 10-point plan, including dispatch of economic missions, holding of seminars and symposiums by the semi-governmental Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) and stepped-up exchanges between Japan's business community and those of the U.S. and Western Europe.

The plan includes some new measures, such as an advanced technology symposium planned to be held in New York in June this year to explore the possibilities of industrial cooperation between Japan and the U.S., and a technological seminar in Western Europe for the promotion of collaboration between Japanese and European industries.

Observers here said, however, that the plan consists mostly of measures which have already been in force for some time. Therefore, they took a rather dim view of the possible merits of MITI's plan in the way of alleviating American and European criticisms of Japan's supremacy in trade.

U.S. TO BE ASKED TO CLARIFY STANCE ON IMPORTS

OW011211 Tokyo KYODO in English 1137 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 1 (KYODO) -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi said Monday Japan would call on the United States next week in Tokyo to clarify exactly what it is seeking from Japan in relation to import liberalization. Speaking before the House of Representatives Audit Committee, he said the request would be made at the March 9-10 meeting of the U.S.-Japan trade group in Tokyo.

Sakurauchi said Japan would draw up a concrete program to open the market wider to foreign competition on the basis of its findings at the trade group meeting to be in time for his departure for Washington late this month. On the American demand for liberalization of beef and citrus fruit imports, Sakurauchi said this is a delicate problem but that Japan should not flatly reject the demand but give it sincere consideration.

SUZUKI, BELGIAN MINISTER DISCUSS TRADE WITH U.S.

OW011301 Tokyo KYODO in English 1249 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 1 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans agreed Monday to work for economic development through freer trade to block moves in the U.S. Congress to enact "reciprocity" legislation. Their agreement came when Tindemans, chairman of the European Community's (EC) Council of Foreign Ministers, paid a courtesy call on Suzuki at his official residence.

Tindemans was quoted as saying that the "reciprocity" bills could lead to trade protectionism.

Tindemans said, according to government sources, that the high U.S. interest rates are causing reduced industrial investments and increasing unemployment. Suzuki also said the high American interest rates are making it difficult for Japan to run its economy smoothly.

The Belgian minister was also quoted as saying emphatically that it is necessary for Japan and the EC to have a greater forum for dialogue with the United States. The prime minister agreed, according to the sources.

Tindemans, meeting earlier with Finance Minister Michio Watanabe, agreed that Japan and the EC should join forces in pressing the U.S. at the next summit of the seven major industrial democracies in Paris June 4-6 to change its high interest policy.

ESAKI DISCUSSES WASHINGTON TALKS, FOREIGN TRADE

OW011231 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 2250 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Interview with Masumi Esaki, chairman of the LDP Special Research Council on international economic relations and head of the LDP mission which returned from Washington after talks with President Reagan and other U.S. officials on Japan-U.S. trade problems, by an unidentified NHK announcer at the NHK television studio in Tokyo -- live]

[Text] [Question] You met with U.S. officials concerned and, according to reports, the U.S. response during the talks was harsher than anticipated...

[Answer] It has something to do with the U.S. economy itself, which we found to be more severe than we anticipated. The unemployment rate is as high as 9 percent. As you know, a 5-percent rate is said to be a danger signal, although percentages can hardly convey the real picture in this case. As many as 10 million Americans are jobless. The unemployment rate among blacks is 47 percent. This figure includes young people. We were told that because tenants of simple-frame-type apartment houses were unable to pay rents, owners would block, with cement, doors and windows, which had their glass broken, to keep them from entering. We saw such buildings; I would say 2 or 3 every 100 meters or so on both sides of streets. It was something beyond our imagination.

[Question] With that kind of economic recession in the background, the United States noisily demanded Japan to open up its market, did it not?

[Answer] Yes, it did. The British rate of unemployment is even worse, 12 percent. The employment situation in France is not good either. West Germany, once a model country, is slightly better off with a 6-percent rate, which is nevertheless above the danger level. The EC nations have a total of 10 million people unemployed. The United States ran up \$20 billion in trade surpluses with the EC countries as a whole, while its deficits against Japan alone reached \$1.8 billion. In the eyes of the American people, Japan is the number two country. Because the United States as number one has no complaints about the EC, it might very well turn on Japan to vent all its irritations arising from its stagnant economy. You understand this, do you not? Furthermore, Americans feel that as long as the U.S. economy continues to be stagnant, Japan should be prepared to act equally as number one, and in that case, Japan should grant U.S. products as wide access as that granted Japanese goods in the U.S. market. We said: "It was exactly for this purpose that Japan recently acted on 67 items of import goods. Why should you find the Japanese market closed? We have found the language barrier between English and Japanese to be the biggest nontariff barrier." They disagreed, of course, and produced a long list of nontariff barriers. In doing so they were tremendously forceful indeed.

[Question] The demand to Japan was reportedly presented as an ultimatum...

[Answer] My meeting with secretary of Commerce Baldrige was to last 1 hour, from 1030 to 1130, as a Cabinet meeting was scheduled to begin at 1130. It was not enough to discuss problems as fully as we wanted. Mr Baldrige himself told Japanese reporters later that he had not meant his remarks to me to be an ultimatum. The spirit of our discussions was not that of an ultimatum. He once stayed in Japan, and his daughter is working for a publishing company, a U.S.-Japanese joint venture. He is regarded as one of those knowledgeable about Japan. His message was that if Japan should continue to act as it does now, it would find itself isolated from other countries.

Those reciprocity bills before Congress now are of protectionist nature. They would empower the special trade representative and the President to unilaterally stop imports or impose surcharges on them. I pointed out the problems involved, including possible violation of the GATT. In the past, the two nations made it a rule to conduct investigations and negotiations on problems that emerged. The Ushiba-Straus talks and the talks between Trade Representative Brock and the minister of international trade and industry were consultations of this type. What they are trying to do now is legislation for the purpose of taking unilateral action. That will be too much. Should the United States as number one act that way, the Western economy and the world economy would collapse; all the efforts Japan has made were to avert that kind of crisis, and the United States should duly appreciate our position. These were the main points I made during our discussions. I think that I said whatever I had to say.

[Question] I understand that the United States asked Japan to do "something dramatic" to open up its market, instead of adopting measures on individual items. What do you think they mean by that?

[Answer] It was pointed out that access to the Japanese tobacco market and the banking services market is narrow. They even asked what Japan is going to do about American citrus fruit and beef, noting that prices in Japan are four or five times those in the United States. Incidentally, European and Japanese beef are on a similar level, while American beef is treated as high-class beef. After all, however, they maintained that this is no time to consider these items individually. We then countered, "how effective do you think the kind of adjustment you suggest will be in correcting the imbalance? It may be \$500 million or \$600 million at most over a 5-year period. As for such items as beef, it is also coming in from Australia. Citrus fruit is also being imported from Israel, at even lower prices."

When we pointed this out, they said that bilateral problems on individual items between the United States and Japan are one thing but that a more important thing is for Japan to widen overall access to its market for U.S. products, to the same level as the U.S. market access for Japanese goods, although they appreciated Japan's current efforts. That is the important point, they said. In their view, the problem is no longer that of what should be done on what items to correct the trade imbalance. Since the number one country is in trouble, Japan as the number two country should make as much effort as the number one country, and there is no other way. That is the task facing Japan. Japan should take some drastic measures. That was their position. We then asked them, "What do you want us to do?" They answered, "It is your business to find out what you should do." In a sense, it is a very selfish way of seeing things but...

[Question] Well, in that situation, what is there for Japan to do?

[Answer] As for Japan, it sees foreign trade as the only means of survival. The only way for it to survive, as a nation with few resources, is to import them, process them and export them as manufactured goods. We cannot afford to leave disputes with the United States unresolved.

It is important that while seeking U.S. understanding of our position on whatever matters we think it should understand us, we should try to find the way for us to survive.

[Question] A meeting of economic affairs ministers is scheduled for tomorrow...

[Answer] In the LDP, too, I am going to make my reports to the Executive Council and the Policy Affairs Research Council and seek counsel from all those concerned.

MITI TO PROTEST TAIWAN BAN ON JAPANESE IMPORTS

OW251019 Tokyo KYODO in English 1013 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 25 (KYODO) -- The Ministry of International Trade and Industry decided Friday to file a protest with Taiwan against its recent decision to ban consumer goods imports from Japan. MITI officials said that in the protest, expected to be lodged by the end of this month, Japan will demand annulment of the decision.

They said they do not understand why [Taiwan] has taken such action when Taiwan's overall trade is running a surplus. Ministry sources said Taipei is believed to have taken the step to correct the current bilateral trade imbalance with Japan. According to preliminary Japanese figures, Japan-Taiwan trade was in Tokyo's favor by dollar 2,887 million last year.

The sources said that among the consumer goods subject to the Taiwanese ban are such items as buses, trucks and home electric appliances. MITI officials expressed fears that the Taiwanese action may trigger similar moves by other Asian nations suffering trade deficits with Japan.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES INCREASED UNEMPLOYMENT

OW020129 Tokyo KYODO in English 0035 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 2 (KYODO) -- The number of unemployed persons in the nation in January increased 80,000 (6.5 percent) from a year ago to 1.31 million, the Prime Minister's Office said Tuesday. It also said the jobless rate, seasonally adjusted, increased for the first time in three months from the previous month to 2.23 percent. Of the jobless, males totaled 850,000 and females 460,000.

The unemployment rate of 2.23 percent was 0.06 percent higher than in December. Although it was not as high as the 2.35 percent recorded last May, the rate stood at the same levels as the 2.21 percent and 2.22 percent registered last September and October, respectively, the Prime Minister's Office said.

The number of workers in January totaled 54.5 million, an increase of 370,000 (0.7 percent) from a year ago. Male workers totaled 33.6 million, a decline of 120,000 (0.4 percent) from a year ago, and females 20.9 million, an increase of 490,000 (2.4 percent).

Individually, workers in the construction industry totaled 5.4 million, 50,000 (0.9 percent) less than a year ago. The drop of workers in the industry was attributed to a decline in orders received from both the public and private sectors. Workers in the construction industry, however, increased 140,000 (1 percent) from a year ago to 14 million.

Meanwhile, the Labor Ministry said on Tuesday that the effective opening-to-application ratio in January stood at 0.68, or the same as in December.

NODONG SINMUN SUPPORTS 100-MAN JOINT CONFERENCE

SK011056 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 1 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN February 28 printed a signed article titled "Attitude Towards 100-Men Joint Conference Is Touchstone Distinguishing 'ween Reunification and Division." The article says that what stand and attitude one takes towards a 100-men joint conference becomes a touchstone showing whether he truly wants reunification or seeks division because the convocation of the conference is a realistic way of solving the reunification question through negotiation.

It continues: Negotiation between the North and South should be held between those who desire reunification since it is aimed at reunifying the country. Splittists are not entitled to participate in negotiation for reunification. As for traitor Chon Tu-hwan, he is a most heinous fascist tyrant and murderous gangster among the successive puppets, who leaves no stone unturned and brutally slaughters thousands of fellow countrymen without hesitation for stamping out the movement for democracy and reunification in South Korea, as was clearly proved by the shocking massacre in Kwangju and imprisonment of Kim Tae-chung.

He is now more frantically kicking up rows against us, staging the massive military exercises "Team Spirit 1982" with the U.S. imperialist aggression forces. This gives the lie to his "unification proposal" and "tentative work." Traitor Chon Tu-hwan has forfeited the right to take part in sacred negotiations for reunification for the towering crimes he committed against the nation.

The political parties and organisations existing in South Korea also cannot be a party to negotiation for reunification as long as they follow traitor Chon Tu-hwan as his maid-servants. No question for reunification can be solved through a meeting with splittists. They must be excluded from a consultative body for reunification.

The article further says: Another reason why the attitude towards the 100-men joint conference becomes a touchstone distinguishing between the advocates of reunification and splittists is that the conference will mark an important occasion in making a new breach on the road to the reunification cause. The joint conference will open-heartedly discuss all possible reunification proposals including the well-known proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and have a wide-range consultation about questions of realising collaboration and interchange between the North and South in relation with the reunification proposals.

If all people of national conscience participate in such multilateral round-table meeting as the 100-men joint conference and discuss the reunification question in an open-hearted way, good results will be produced without fail. This will be an important occasion in pooling the wisdom and strength of our people and accelerating the movement for reunification on a nation-wide scale on the basis of one national idea.

The participation of the patriotic forces in the North and patriotic, democratic figures in South Korea and abroad in negotiation for reunification will greatly contribute to paving the way for national reunification at the present stage. The article stresses: The South Korean rulers must not obstruct the convocation of the 100-men joint conference but guarantee all conditions and conveniences for the nominated politicians to participate in the conference.

We will make all possible efforts for an early convocation of the joint conference of 100 politicians in the North and South and abroad and persistently struggle in firm unity with the patriotic, democratic figures in South Korea and abroad for the realisation of the historic cause of national reunification.

VRPR ASSAILS CHON'S MESSAGE ON 1 MAR MOVEMENT

SK020136 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In this hour, we will discuss Chon Tu-hwan's speech at a ceremony marking the anniversary of the 1 March movement. Chon Tu-hwan had Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun read his message to a ceremony held today at the Sejong Cultural Hall in Seoul to mark the 63d anniversary of the 1 March movement. Without referring to the history of Japanese aggression and defiling this movement, he absurdly babbled about independence, self-reliance and national spirit. Talking about the people's self-determination and peace, he tried to link the 1 March movement with a splittist policy. This is an intolerable act of defiling and making a mockery of the pan-national 1 March movement which demonstrated our people's noble anti-Japanese patriotism and indomitable spirit.

It is outrageous for Chon Tu-hwan to discuss the 1 March movement. As is well known, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is an ugly toady who is seeking wealth and rank and long-term power by flattering and following the U.S. aggressors and the Japanese militarists -- the old enemy of the 1 March movement -- and by being patronized by them. Chon Tu-hwan is an aggressor who has violated the dignity and sovereignty of the people. He has begged for the permanent presence in South Korea of U.S. forces -- basic obstacles to the fatherland's reunification. Espousing the theory of South Korea-Japan common destiny with the Japanese militarists, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has completely offered the country's treasures and the people's interests to them. He has made gibberish about the 1 March movement. This is a foolish attempt to conceal his nature as a toadyist traitor.

In particular, Chon Tu-hwan ridiculously clamored about independence and self-reliance. This is very brazen and absurd. What Chon Tu-hwan has done under the attractive sign-board of independence and self-reliance has been to accelerate the work of degrading this land into the U.S. and Japanese aggressors' colony and placing the South Korean economy completely under the control of foreign monopolist capitalists. Nevertheless, Chon Tu-hwan has clamored about independence and self-reliance. This is brazen and absurd.

What we cannot overlook is that, again referring to the reunification question, Chon Tu-hwan has irrelevantly babbled about the people's self-determination and peace. This is a foolish attempt to conceal his abhorrent appearance as a splittist and war maniac. It is exorbitant for him to discuss the people's self-determination while attempting to maintain long-term power, patronized by foreign aggressors, after introducing them into the country. It is more abominable for him to clamor about peaceful reunification while frantically running amok to make preparations for aggression against the North at this very moment in collusion with the U.S. aggressors. It is outrageous for him to talk about peace and reunification while frantically running amok to make preparations for aggression against the North after staging a South Korea-U.S. military exercise called "Team Spirit 1982" with the North as an aggressor.

The peace clamored about by Chon Tu-hwan is the pronoun of a policy of war. The reunification shouted about by him is gibberish designed to justify his splittist policy. Judging from this, the message which Chon Tu-hwan recently delivered has revealed a wicked intention to conceal a policy of treachery, division and war and to achieve a wild desire for long-term power.

Chon Tu-hwan is the incarnation of a toadyist traitor who is not qualified to talk about the 1 March movement even though he has ten mouths. Our people will never tolerate traitor Chon Tu-hwan's antireunification, antipopular and antinational crimes and will struggle to the end against him.

NODONG SINMUN SCORES JAPAN'S POLICY TOWARD SOUTH

SK020412 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2349 GMT 1 Mar 82

[NODONG SINMUN 2 March commentary: "Doctrine of Aggression"]

[Text] According to foreign news reports, at a recent meeting of the Special Committee for Security of the Japanese Diet, the Japanese foreign minister said the stationing of U.S. troops in South Korea and South Korea's defense efforts contribute to the balance of power on the Korean Peninsula and that he highly values it. He also said Japan will try to give economic aid to South Korea.

As is known, the U.S. imperialists' military occupation of South Korea and the puppets' rackets to provoke a new war are the basic cause for the strained situation in Korea blocking national reunification.

That the U.S. imperialists and their puppets are now staging a large-scale war exercise called "Team Spirit 1982" against the northern half of the republic is evidence of this. Today our people and people throughout the world denounce the policy of division and war of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique; they strongly demand the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea. This shows that peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification are becoming the demands of the times.

At such a time, instead of saying something helpful to peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea, the Japanese foreign minister talked in favor of the U.S. troops' forcible occupation of South Korea and the puppets' maneuvers for war, saying they contribute to the balance of power on the Korean Peninsula. This is a challenge to our people and the people of the world. He babbled that the forcible occupation of South Korea by the U.S. troops and augmentation of the puppet armed forces contribute to the balance of power on the Korean Peninsula. This is a doctrine of aggression.

The balance of power is nothing but a pretext designed by the U.S. imperialists to justify their forcible military occupation of South Korea, beefing up of the armed forces and their war scheme. Today South Korea is full of modern means of mass destruction and is the site of nuclear weapons. This being the case, under the pretext of the balance of power, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique are increasing armaments continuously. There is no doubt that such maneuvers to increase the armed forces, being committed under the pretext of the balance of power, will clearly increase the danger of war.

The Japanese foreign minister's remarks in favor of the U.S. troops' occupation of South Korea and augmentation of the puppet armed forces are the will of the Japanese ruling circle, expressed through the mouthpiece of the foreign minister, who is trying to strengthen their scheme to reinvade South Korea by exacerbating the situation in Korea and by taking advantage of the strained situation.

Under the pretext of a study of a contingency in the Far East, the Japanese ruling circle has been hatching a plot with the U.S. imperialists to let the U.S. imperialists use Japan as a base for launching operations and supplying the U.S. troops in case the U.S. imperialists start a new war in Korea and to send the Self-Defense Forces to the front in Korea.

Claiming that stability in South Korea is linked to Japan, the Japanese ruling circle is strengthening military collusion with the fascist military Chon Tu-hwan clique. Under the pretext of economic cooperation, the Japanese ruling circle is dominating the South Korean economy by infiltrating Japanese monopoly capital into South Korea, accelerating the militarization of the economy and stretching out its hands for another invasion of South Korea.

His babbling about defense, balance and cooperation stem from the Japanese ruling circle's intention to fish in troubled waters while encouraging the military occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and the puppets' beefing up military strength, consolidating the foundation for another invasion.

This is also a trick to bolster the Chon Tu-hwan clique and justify the Japanese reactionaries' maneuvers to supply South Korea with unlimited funds so that South Korea can greatly increase its military capability and to sway public opinion.

Riding piggyback on a strong nation is a habit of the Japanese ruling circle whenever they place other countries under their domination. The Japanese ruling circle's remarks in favor of the forcible U.S. occupation of South Korea and the Chon Tu-hwan clique's maneuvers for war are outrageous remarks which disturb peace on the Korean Peninsula and block Korea's reunification. We cannot pardon them.

The Japanese reactionaries should abandon their stupid intention to achieve their objectives, whatever they may be, by taking advantage of the maneuvers for aggression and war by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and abandon their maneuvers to reinvade South Korea. If the Japanese reactionaries continue to devote themselves to a hostile policy against our people, they will never be able to escape the denunciation at home and abroad for being accomplices of the U.S. imperialists' invasion of Korea and disturbing peace.

PYONGYANG REPORTS ON POLISH PARTY PLENUM

SK012224 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] According to a report, the seventh plenum of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] Central Committee was held in Warsaw. The questions of party life and the strengthening of the party's political and ideological unity were discussed at the plenum. Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, read the report of the Politburo of the party Central Committee to the plenum.

He said: Peace has been threatened throughout the world in recent days. This is mainly due to the U.S. administration. The U.S. ruling circles are trying to gain military supremacy, thwart the national liberation movements of the Third World countries and try to gain control over their West European allies.

Referring to the Polish situation, he said: The counterrevolutionary forces cannot last. Expecting a change in the Polish situation is preposterous. Our determination and attitude should be stern and resolute. The proclamation of martial law helped restore order to the people's economy.

Emphasizing that the party is always the guiding force of the people, he pointed out the need to intensify the party's organization, ideology and political unity. He added: There is no room for factionalism in the party ranks. The plenum discussed the report of the Politburo and adopted a decision on the discussion of the draft of the declaration of the PZPR's ideology at the plenum.

COVERAGE OF 28 FEB ELECTIONS OF SPA DEPUTIES

At Kim Chong-il's Constituency

SK011511 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] The subconstituency polling stations of Songnim Constituency No. 501 were pervaded with unbounded emotion and excitement. The steel workers of the Hwanghae iron works, who had vigorously waged an increased production drive with firm determination to greet the auspicious elections with high political enthusiasm and shining feats of labor, turned out to the polling stations with pride in having successfully overfulfilled the February assignments.

Unbounded was the joy of the voters there who had nominated Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the KWP Central Committee, as a candidate for deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly [SPA], cherishing the unanimous desire and will of the entire people, and who greeted the significant day of elections.

The voters at these polling stations, where there was a felicitous atmosphere, were waiting for the moment to cast a glorious vote, endlessly extolling the immortal achievements the party had made in the annals of the power of the republic. The voters overflowed with a great pride, saying that, under the tested leadership of the glorious KWP, the power of the republic had been strengthened as a strong weapon which carries out the historic cause of imbuing the entire society with the chuche idea and as a genuine revolutionary power which most thoroughly defends the interests of the working masses and that all people have grown as the respected masters of the country, enjoying the political life of the country.

For the prosperity and development of the socialist fatherland and the ultimate victory of the chuche cause, they cemented their determination to more stoutly advance along the road of loyalty under the party's wise leadership -- entrusting in the great leader and the glorious party their destiny and future -- and to effect a new revolutionary upsurge in the production of iron and steel by fanning the flames of the speed battle.

They cast ballots of loyalty with deepest gratitude to and trust in the glorious party center, who is wisely leading the power of the republic and our people in the grand general march toward the consummation of the chuche cause. Voters also participated in elections in all other constituencies in an atmosphere of high revolutionary enthusiasm.

Officials Elected Deputies

SK012239 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 2 (KCNA) -- The Central Election Committee for the elections of deputies to the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea published an information on the successful holding of the elections of deputies. According to it, the elections to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on February 28, 1982, were successfully carried out at all the constituencies throughout the country in accordance with "Regulations on the elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," amid high political enthusiasm of the entire people to demonstrate once again to the whole world the might of our people's close unity and cohesion around the party and the leader and to consolidate as firm as a rock the power of the republic, a powerful weapon of the revolution, thereby bringing a new turn in the accomplishment of the historic cause of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea.

100 per cent of the registered electors took part in voting and 100 per cent of them cast their ballots for the candidates of deputies to the SPA registered at all the constituencies.

The elections demonstrated once again to the whole world the invariable political and ideological traits and invincible might of our people who are vigorously advancing, united rock-firm around the party and the leader, holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem, and powerfully displayed the dynamic attraction and inexhaustible vitality of our worker-peasant revolutionary power and state and social system which are being consolidated and developed day by day under the leadership of the party.

The Central Election Committee reported as follows after examining the results of vote confirmed and submitted by the constituency election committees for the elections of deputies to the SPA of the DPRK:

Comrade Kim Il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK, was elected deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly at Chuchon Constituency No. 508; Kang Yang-uk, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party and vice-president of the DPRK, at Taetaryong Constituency No. 14; and Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, at Songnim Constituency No. 501.

And Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces, was elected deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly at Kosang Constituency No. 169; and Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, at Paehwa Constituency No. 472.

And Comrades Pak Song-chol, Choe Hyon, Yim Chun-chu, So Chol, Kim Chung-nin, Kim Yong-nam, Yon Hyong-muk, Kim Hwan, O Paek-yong, Chon Mun-sop, Kang Sung-jan, O Kuk-yol and Paek Hak-im, members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; Comrades Ho Tam, Hyon Mu-kwang, Yun Ki-pok, Cho Se-ung, Yi Kun-mo, Choe Kwang, Chong Chun-ki, Kong Chin-tae, Kye Ung-tae, Choe Gae-u, Chong Kyong-hui, Choe Yong-im, So Yun-sok, Kang Hui-won, Kim Kang-hwan and Son-sil, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the C.C., WPK; Comrades Hwang Chang-yop, Ho Chong-suk and So Kwan-hi, secretaries of the C.C., WPK; Comrades Hong Si-hak, Kim Hoe-il, Hong Song-yong, Kim Tu-yong, Kim Ok-sin and Kim Chang-chu, vice-premiers of the Administration Council; were elected deputies to the SPA at respective constituencies.

The information also made public the list of other deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly elected at constituencies. The deputies elected total 615.

O CHIN-U GREETS GDR DEFENSE MINISTER HOFFMANN

SK010839 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 1 (KCNA) -- General O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to General Heinz Hoffmann, minister of national defense of the German Democratic Republic, on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the GDR National People's Army.

The message says that over the past 26 years the National People's Army of the German Democratic Republic under the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany has reliably defended the security of the country and the gains of the revolution from the encroachments of the class enemies at home and abroad.

The message expresses the firm belief that the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation forged between the Korean People's Army and the National People's Army of the GDR in the common struggle against imperialism will continue to develop on good terms and sincerely wishes the national defense minister of the GDR greater success in his responsible work for the increase of the country's defense capacity.

COVERAGE OF PAK SONG-CHOL TRIP TO AFRICA

Feted by Zambian Premier

SK020455 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0418 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 2 (KCNA) -- N. Mundia, Prime Minister of the Republic of Zambia, arranged a banquet on February 26 in welcome of the visit of Vice-President Pak Song-chol, special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and his party to Zambia, according to a report.

Speeches were made at the banquet by Prime Minister N. Mundia and Vice-President Pak Song-chol. Speaking first at the banquet, Prime Minister N. Mundia said: Under the guidance of the outstanding and respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song the Democratic People's Republic of Korea helped Zambia in various fields in the difficult period. We set great store on this assistance and express thanks for it.

Noting that great Korea positively responded to the call of His Excellency Kenneth David Kaunda upon friendly countries with advanced agricultural technique and experience to give help to Zambia in the development of agriculture, he expressed thanks for this. Zambia fully supports reasonable proposals advanced by His Excellency respected President Kim Il-song for the peaceful reunification of divided Korea, he stated. He continued: Zambia demands the withdrawal of all foreign troops seeking the permanent division of Korea from South Korea.

The Zambian people express deepest thanks to Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected leader of the Korean people, and to the entire Korean people for their unconditional and continued support to the oppressed peoples of southern Africa. He said: The visit of the special envoy and exchange of views between us were very fruitful.

Speaking next, Vice-President Pak Song-chol said: From the moment of our arrival in Zambia we clearly realized how solid the friendly and cooperative relations which are daily developing on the basis of the warm feelings and intimacy between the heads of state of the two countries are. Stressing that His Excellency esteemed President Kenneth David Kaunda reclarified the principled stand that Korea must never be divided into two but be reunified into one and Zambia would not have any relations with the South Korean puppets, he said: This is a great encouragement to the Korean people.

He continued: The Korean people express firm solidarity with the righteous struggle of the Namibian people and other southern African peoples against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for freedom and liberation and with the sacred struggle of the African people for the complete liberation of Africa. The Korean people sincerely wish the fraternal Zambian people greater success in carrying out the just cause of building a new prosperous Zambia and achieving the complete liberation of Africa.

The attendants toasted the good health and long life of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the good health and long life of His Excellency President Kenneth David Kaunda, the outstanding leader of the Zambian people.

Invited to the banquet were the DPRK Ambassador and officials of his embassy and diplomatic envoys of different countries in Zambia. The chairman of the Defence and Security Committee, other members of the Central Committee of the United National Independence Party of Zambia and personages concerned were present there. At the banquet Zambian artists performed Korean songs including "Marshal Kim Il-song Is our Supreme Commander" and "Mangyongdae is the Cradle of Revolution" and Zambian songs. The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Concludes Zambian Visit

SK020459 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0415 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 2 (KCNA) -- Vice-President Pak Song-chol left Lusaka on February 27, after concluding his visit to Zambia as a special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, according to a report. A farewell function took place at the airport. The special envoy of the great leader reviewed a guard of honour.

He was seen off at the airport by A.G. Zulu, chairman of the Defence and Security Committee, W.P. Nyirenda, chairman of the Economics and Finance Committee, and the chairman of the Cultural Committee, other members of the Central Committee of the United National Independence Party of Zambia and other personages concerned. Also present at the airport were the DPRK ambassador, officials of his embassy and diplomatic envoys of different countries in Lusaka.

While staying in Zambia, the special envoy of the great leader laid a wreath at the monument to the freedom fighter and visited the natural zoo.

Arrives in Zimbabwe 27 Feb

SK020442 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 2 (KCNA) -- Vice-President Pak Song-chol arrived in Salisbury on February 27 for a visit to Zimbabwe as a special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, according to a report. He was met at the airport by Deputy Prime Minister Simon Muzenda, the foreign minister and other personages concerned of Zimbabwe. Also present at the airport were the DPRK ambassador and officials of his embassy in Salisbury. The special envoy made public an arrival statement at the airport.

He stressed that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Zimbabwe are favourably developing with each passing day on the basis of particular intimacy between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Robert G. Mugabe, the outstanding leader of the Zimbabwean people.

Expressing the belief that his visit to Zimbabwe would contribute to strengthening the militant friendship and unity between the two peoples and strengthening the solidarity and cooperation among the nonaligned countries, he wished the Zimbabwean people great success in their struggle for firmly defending the revolutionary gains and building a new Zimbabwe, powerful and prosperous.

Meets President Banana

SK020444 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0408 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 2 (KCNA) -- Vice-President Pak Song-chol, a special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, called on Zimbabwean President Canaan Banana on February 27, according to a report. The special envoy conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president.

The president expressed deep thanks for the cordial regards and asked the special envoy to convey his warm greetings to the great leader. He heartily wished good health and a long life to His Excellency President Kim Il-song, the great leader.

Zimbabwe, he stressed, supports the efforts of His Excellency President Kim Il-song, the great leader, and the Korean people for the peaceful reunification of the country.

The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Present on the occasion were the party of the special envoy and the DPRK ambassador to Zimbabwe.

HO TAM DEPARTS ALGERIA, VISITS UPPER VOLTA

Hosts Banquet, Concludes Visit

SK280345 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] El Djazaire, February 26 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, left El Djazaire on February 25, concluding his Algerian visit. He was seen off at the airport by Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Algerian National Liberation Front Party [ANLFP] and foreign minister, and other personages concerned. The ambassador and officials of the DPRK Embassy in Algeria were present at the airport.

The special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song arranged a banquet before his departure that day. Invited there were Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia, member of the Political Bureau, C.C., ANLFP and foreign minister, Ali O'Bouzar, secretary of state in charge of foreign trade of Algeria, and other personages concerned. The party of the special envoy of the great leader and the ambassador and officials of the DPRK Embassy in Algeria were also present at the banquet. The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Arrives in Upper Volta 25 Feb

SK280420 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 28 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, arrived in Ouagadougou, Upper Volta, on February 25, according to a report. A large welcoming crowd turned out at the airport where a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Saye Zerbo, chairman of the Military Committee of Redressment for National Progress and head of state of the Republic of Upper Volta, were set up.

The special envoy of the great leader met at the airport by Felix Tientaraboum, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation who is member of the Guidance Committee of the Military Committee of Redressment for National Progress of the Republic of Upper Volta, Albert Patoin Ouedraogo, minister of national education and culture, Andre Rock Compaore minister of agricultural development, and other personages concerned. Ambassador Kim Yong-yong and officials of the Korean Embassy and diplomatic envoys of different countries in Upper Volta were present.

The special envoy made public a statement upon arrival at the airport. He said: Korea and Upper Volta, though they are in different continents, have established close bonds of friendship and supported and cooperated with each other, both being non-aligned countries, for the community of their past position and today's purpose.

Noting that the successes made by the Korean and Upper Voltean peoples in accomplishing their just cause contribute to strengthening the might of the Third World countries as a whole, he declared that the Korean people value their friendly and cooperative relations with the Upper Voltean people and will bend all their efforts to further strengthen and develop them in the future.

Meets Foreign Minister

SK010338 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 1 (KCNA) -- Talks were held on February 26 between Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and Felix Tientaraboum, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of upper Volta, according to a report.

Present at the talks on our side were the party of the special envoy and the DPRK ambassador to Upper Volta and on the Upper Voltean side were the secretary general and officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and cooperation. The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Talks With Head of State

SK010346 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 1 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, on February 26 called on Saye Zerbo, chairman of the Military Committee of Redressment for National Progress and head of state of Upper Volta, according to a report.

The special envoy conveyed a personal letter and cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the head of state.

The head of state expressed deep thanks for the personal letter and cordial regards and asked the special envoy to convey his warm congratulations and good wishes to His Excellency respected President Kim Il-song who meets his 70th birthday this year.

The head of state expressed his belief that the road ahead of the Korean people for the reunification of the country would be bright and the reunification of Korea would surely be achieved as long as there is the wise leadership of His Excellency respected President Kim Il-song. Declaring that Korea artificially divided by the foreign forces must be reunified at an early date, not divided into "two Koreas," he stressed: It is the invariable faith of Upper Volta that Korea should be reunified independently and peacefully without any foreign interference.

Noting that though Upper Volta and Korea are far away from each other, they are closely linked with each other for the commonness of their aspirations, he said in conclusion that he would make positive efforts to expand and strengthen the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries. The talk took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Attends Banquet 26 Feb

SK010418 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 1 (KCNA) -- Saye Zerbo, chairman of the Military Committee of Redressment for National Progress and head of state of Upper Volta, on February 26 arranged a grand banquet in honour of Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on a visit to his country as a special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, according to a report. Invited to the banquet were the party of the special envoy and DPRK Ambassador Kim Yong-yong, and officials of his embassy in Upper Volta.

Present at the banquet were all the members of the Selection Committee of the Military Committee of Redressment for National Progress of Upper Volta, the deputy chief of General Staff of the army, the general director of national security, the commander of the air force, the minister of public construction, transport and city management, the ministers of national education and culture, the ministers of environment and tourism and the secretary of state for rural development who are members of the Military Committee and other ministers of the government.

The banquet proceeded in an amicable and friendly atmosphere. Artists of the central art troupe of Upper Volta gave a performance at the banquet.

O CHIN-U ARTICLE ON CHUCHE REVOLUTIONARY CAUSE

SK260108 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2223 GMT 25 Feb 82

[NODONG SINMUN 26 February special article: "The Future Path of Our Revolution Under the Leadership of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Is Endlessly Bright" -- KCNA press review identifies this item as a full-page article "contributed by Comrade O Chin-u"]

[Text] It has been over half a century since the beginning of our revolution. During this period, our people have always traversed a single road of victory and glory. Today our revolution is vigorously advancing at a new, higher stage. Its future path is brighter. This is because the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, taking the lead in this cause, is leading the party and the people to victory.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's energetic activities and wise leadership have encouraged our people to entertain greater hope for and confidence in their future. There is no people more proud and happy to carry out the revolution, holding in high esteem the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has devoted his life to the fatherland and the people and led the revolution to continuous upsurges and victory, as a great leader.

1. Our revolution, which developed in the forest of Paektu, has reached the high stage of imbuing society with the chuche idea. Imbuing society with the chuche idea is a great revolution for communism and a sacred historic cause of completing our revolution. It has been half a century since our revolution began to follow an independent course. It has reached a high stage of inculcating society with a single ideology. Indeed, this is a proud achievement.

History does not know that such an astonishing miracle has been performed in rapidly developing the revolution and greatly changing society. Without the slightest stagnation and stalemate, our revolution is advancing toward the future of communism. This is the precious fruition of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's energetic leadership. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We are struggling for the future. We should build a communist society and bequeath it to the next generation.

The cause of socialism and communism is developed and advanced by the leader. This cause is led toward completion under his leadership. It would have been by no means easy to lead the revolution and construction along a single victorious road during this period. With energy and an ironclad will, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has always led the revolution and construction to complete the revolutionary cause. This course shines with a most glorious chronicle which can only be created by a great leader who takes responsibility for the destiny of the people and provides posterity with happiness generation after generation.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has above all originated the chuche revolutionary cause and laid a historic foundation for the everlasting victory of our revolution. Originating the revolution is a starting point of the struggle to victoriously advance and complete the revolution.

Because the Korean revolution has a glorious beginning, it has advanced, traversing the road of continuous upsurges. Viewing the distant future at the initial stage of the revolution, the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song planned a great program of the revolution, which included not only the contemporary task of the Korean revolution but also its final goal, combined this program with the program of down-with-imperialism and took the lead in the struggle to implement this program. Indeed, this was the beginning of unfolding an endlessly bright prospect for the future of the Korean revolution and a historic event of making the trend of history follow a single course of independence.

The revolutionary course developed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song was a new one based on the chuche idea. The idea, theory, strategy and tactics set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were basically different from existing practices and all erroneous principles and ideas. His struggle methods were unprecedentedly new and bold.

During the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song developed the revolutionary tradition of our party and the far-sighted plan for building a prosperous paradise of the people in the future in the fatherland. All things which have blossomed today in our fatherland began to develop from the deep and strong foundation which the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song planted in the forest of Paektu. If the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song had not developed our revolution during the period when the advance course of the revolution was not illuminated and when the country was submerged in a sea of blood, the Korean people would not have been revived.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song was at the young age of 20 or so when he developed our revolution. However, the respected and beloved leader was an outstanding leader who possessed matchlessly profound wisdom and insight, mature and tested leadership, an ironclad will and a noble personality.

When the people longed for the emergence of a leader who could lead the revolution to victory, there was no greater joy for our Korean revolutionaries and the people than to greet the great general. Retaining confidence in the greatness of the respected and beloved leader for the future of the revolution and the people, the Korean communists and the people entrusted the leader with all their destiny.

At the initial stage of the Korean revolution, the leader and the people maintained firm blood ties based on absolute trust. This is a factor which guarantees that our revolution has always advanced along a single victorious road and will win victory in the future. There has not been such a revolution in history which has developed gloriously.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has consolidated the foundation for the continuous victory and advance of our revolution and construction. The struggle to develop the revolution can begin on a barren land. However, the struggle to complete it is waged on a firm foundation. The brightness of the future path of the revolution depends on how solidly a foundation has been consolidated. The revolution, which is powerful politically, ideologically and materially, does not tolerate stagnation and stalemate.

Through creative meditation and study and energetic activities, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has provided precious ideological and theoretical assets for the victory of the revolution, such as lines, policies, strategy and tactics on revolutionary guidance ideas, on all sectors, including the political, economic, cultural, military and external work sectors, and on the fatherland's reunification. He has firmly consolidated the chuche-type revolutionary force by uniting the party and the people, established a powerful people's government and a superior socialist system and built a solid self-reliant people's economy.

The work of having strengthened and developed our People's Army into an ever-victorious, invincible revolutionary armed force shines as an outstanding achievement -- a merit attained by the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song to contribute to firmly guaranteeing the victorious advance of our revolution.

As long as imperialism remains on earth, the danger of aggression and war does not disappear, and the class struggle continues. Without strengthening the revolutionary armed forces, we cannot check and thwart the imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and war; nor can we protect our socialist fatherland and revolution. Having profound insight into the significance of the work of activating a revolutionary force in performing the revolutionary cause, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has wisely led the struggle to strengthen and develop the People's Army and convert the country into an ironclad fortress.

Under the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the ever-victorious iron-willed commander and outstanding strategist, our People's army has long traversed the road of victory and glory and performed immortal exploits for the fatherland and the people. Emerging from the flames of the grim anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, our People's Army heroically defeated atrocious imperialists. It is an unrivaled rank which has gained rich experiences in guerrilla and modern wars and which has been hardened like steel.

The nuclei of our People's Army, which were small at the initial stage of its activation, have greatly increased today. Based on the chuche idea, the entire army is firmly united around the party. Today our revolutionary armed forces have been matchlessly strengthened politically, ideologically, militarily and technologically. They are firmly prepared to protect the people's dignity and glory from any aggressive maneuvers of the enemy and safeguard the socialist fatherland. As long as these powerful revolutionary forces exist, we have nothing to fear.

All these foundations, which have been laid and consolidated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song over the long period of more than half a century, are a source which enable our revolution to win victories in the future, overcoming all difficulties and trials. It has been by no means easy to lay and consolidate these foundations to achieve the final victory of our revolution.

Without the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's energetic struggle day and night and his tested leadership, we cannot think of today's great reality and the bright future of the revolution. When the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song embarked on the revolutionary road, we did not have the party, the government and our own army. In carrying out the Korean revolution, we had to start and solve our problems empty-handed. We were compelled to sacrifice even our lives to rally a revolutionary comrade around our ranks and obtain a weapon. In this difficult situation, it was beyond imagination for us to save the destiny of the people and maintain the lifeline of the revolution. The great Comrade Kim Il-song was the only leader who could correctly accomplish this important historic task.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has assumed responsibility for our revolution and has long led it along a single road of victory. All difficulties on the advance path of our revolution have been overcome by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Only under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has the history of protracted national sufferings ended in this land, all forms of exploitation and oppression been eliminated forever through a two-stage social revolution, a wealthy and prosperous socialist independent country been built, and the era of national prosperity been ushered in.

While handling numerous questions concerning the revolution, the fatherland and the people and leading all struggles to victory, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has not taken a rest. Thanks to the immeasurably arduous efforts of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, today's brilliant reality has been unfolded, and the lasting foundation of our revolution has been laid. We cannot praise too much the achievements attained by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song before mankind in leading to victory the cause for the freedom and happiness of the people and the prosperity of the fatherland.

2. The key to leading the revolution to a continuous upsurge and victory is to strengthen the party and enhance its leadership role. The party of the working class is the organizer and encourager of all the people's victories. Without strengthening the party, we cannot achieve victory in the difficult class struggle against the enemies at home and abroad; nor can we advance the revolution even a step.

The destiny of the people and the future of the revolution depend on how successfully we build, strengthen and develop the party. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's energetic activities in leading our revolution along a single road of victory shines with the glorious history of the efforts to strengthen and develop the KWP into an ever-victorious, ironclad one.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: While traversing a complicated and grim revolutionary road, our party has been hardened and tested and developed into a revolutionary party which is ever-victorious, invincible and mighty. Today the status of our party is very good, and its future is brighter.

Our revolution has reached the important stage of the 1980's. The sixth party congress, which was held in the first year of this significant era, vigorously demonstrated that a basic question influencing the future destiny of the revolution has been brilliantly solved. This was a significant, historic event in erecting the milestone of new change in developing our party and the revolution.

Assuming all responsibility for the future of the Korean revolution and people, our party is now brilliantly imbuing society with the chuche idea.

Indeed, a glorious history has enabled our party to develop and consolidate into today's revolutionary party with the strong organizational and ideological foundation needed to consummate the chuche cause. Our party's history is the brilliant and glorious revolutionary history of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the party's high authority and dignity are those of the leader. The fact that our party has been developed and consolidated into an invincibly mighty party is an incomparably precious accomplishment won in the course of the Korean revolution.

From the beginning of the revolution the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has always been keenly interested in the work of founding, consolidating and developing the party. The foundation of the KWP by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song was the birth of a new type of revolutionary party with the chuche idea as its leading ideology for the first time in the history.

If the formation of the down-with-imperialism movement was a historic declaration heralding the fresh start of our revolution, the foundation of the KWP marked the emergence of a glorious vanguard assigned to consummate the chuche cause.

When our party was founded, the situation at home and abroad was very complicated and acute. However, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, employing the extraordinary leadership and deft organizational skill with which he united the revolutionary comrades and led them on the many-thousand-ri-long road of armed struggle while traveling in the wilderness and rugged mountain paths during the anti-Japanese struggle, pushed ahead with the work of founding the party, the vanguard of the revolution.

Without the organizational and ideological preparations provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song while on Mt Paektu and braving the snow and cold wind, without the absolute leadership and authority of the leader and his energetic struggle waged without regard to eating and sleeping, we could not even conceive of the brilliant realization of the cause of the founding of the party which was achieved under such arduous conditions.

With the founding of the party, our people came to have a political leader to guide them to victory in the arduous class struggle and in constructing a new society. With the party founded, the era of the Worker's Party -- an era of prosperity and advancement -- began to emerge.

Our party, born out of the deep and tenacious roots of the anti-Japanese revolution, has followed a glorious path of struggle from the beginning. However, the path of our party's history was not always smooth.

Thanks to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who stood at the forefront of the revolution, our party has been able to develop and consolidate into a great guidance force capable of consummating the revolutionary cause and overcoming all trials and ordeals.

Led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our party has become a monolithic rank with firm cohesion and unity. Cohesion and unity are the life of the party and a source of its invincible might. Only the party strongly united in its ranks by a single idea and will can defend its revolutionary traits and lead the revolution to victory by overcoming all trials.

The task to achieve the cohesion and unity of our party was not a simple job. It was a serious struggle aimed at eliminating the filth of all sorts of factions which had existed like an incurable disease in the Korean communist movement and at ensuring the purity of party ranks. It was also a task aimed at opposing all sorts of impure ideas, safeguarding the chuche idea and achieving overall victory.

We had to do this hard and important task by linking it closely to the struggle to establish a new society and system under the acute conditions of national division and confronting the U.S. imperialist aggressors face to face. During this struggle we encountered not a few difficulties which could have snuffed out the life of the revolution.

The only person who could skillfully and permanently lead the struggle, so complicated and acute, linking it directly to the future of our party and revolution, to a victory without the slightest deviation, was the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Recognizing the importance of the party's cohesion and unity in developing the party itself and implementing the revolutionary cause, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has always raised the banner of unity on high with generosity.

Thus, all sorts of vicious maneuvers by the factionalists and betrayers of the revolution, who challenged the party and revolution whenever it ran into trouble, were crushed at every step, and the organizational cohesion and ideological purity of the party ranks were firmly ensured.

Thanks to the protection of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the forefront of the ranks, who is absolutely trusted by the people and enjoys high dignity and tested leadership, nobody has been able to make a mockery of our party or stop our party and revolution from advancing following the banner of the chuche idea. The cohesion and unity of the party, which has long been desired by Korean communists, have been achieved brilliantly on the basis of the chuche idea.

Our party, on the basis of successes achieved in the struggle to achieve cohesion and unity based on the monolithic system of the chuche idea, propounded the slogan of imbuing the party and is now carrying this out everywhere. This strongly shows how pure our party's cohesion and unity are and how high a degree the party's cohesion and unity have achieved.

Today, our party has no room for ideas other than the chuche idea and the entire party is rock-firm united around the party Central Committee. There is no force that can destroy this great cohesion and unity which have strengthened and tested their vitality in the long course of trial-ridden history.

Thanks to the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our party has become a party with militant might enabling it to realize its firm leadership of the revolution and construction. The party of the working class is a mighty weapon for revolution and construction. To ensure firm leadership over revolution and construction by the party is a fundamental demand for the founding of a revolutionary party.

Only in the struggle leading the revolution and construction to victory can the party enhance its militancy and the role of its leadership. From its birth the KWP, burdened with the task of revolution and construction, has steeled and tested itself and came to display its honor as advancing and revolutionizing the party by means of a rewarding struggle leading the revolution and construction to victory.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has made our party gain its firm position as a guidance force in the proletarian dictatorship system and achieve its firm party leadership. Thus, there is now firmly established in our country an orderly work system and revolutionary discipline with which all organs and apparatuses, including the power bodies, economic institutions and the People's Army, move with one mind under the leadership of the party Central Committee.

Under the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our party is now leading all sectors of revolution and construction to victory, including politics, economy, culture, military and external activities.

Our party's correct and prudent leadership extends to all struggles to accelerate socialist construction, to improve the people's living standards, to expedite the fatherland's reunification cause and to strengthen international solidarity. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song created the chuche-oriented leadership method and had our party thoroughly embody it. This is of significance in intensifying the party's leadership over the revolution and construction.

Our party is solidly armed with the revolutionary work method demonstrated by the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song through his on-the-spot guidance and possesses an extraordinary driving force for carrying out all work boldly and on a large scale, and skillful guidance for resolving any complicated problem.

Our party is a militant party which has displayed invincible might in the long revolutionary struggle, a lofty and authoritative party which has won immortal achievements before history and mankind and a steel-like party which has firmly established the unitary ideological system and revolutionary discipline. As long as this powerful party exists, we can expedite the perfect victory of socialism, reunify the fatherland without fail and consummate the chuche cause to the end. Our people confidently see the future of revolution in the greatness of the party and depend on the party for their destiny.

The KWP was founded by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and has grown and been strengthened as an ever-victorious party under his leadership. For this reason, our people proudly say that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is our party and our party is the leader. With the glorious party, the road ahead of our revolution is brilliantly bright and our people's permanent happiness is firmly guaranteed.

3. The firm will and faith of the entire people and the officers and men of the People's Army is to complete the revolution to the end, upholding the leadership of the party and the leader.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We should set a higher goal and struggle to fulfill it. When we continuously struggle and advance, we can complete the revolution and build a paradise of communism.

Our revolution has advanced far from the days of the anti-Japanese struggle. The road on which we have pioneered a new era on independence was a long and rugged one filled with trials. When we fought against the Japanese and the Americans, founded the party, the government and the revolutionary armed forces and built a new society, we overcame innumerable difficulties and underwent painful sacrifices. This arduous history teaches the Korean communists and people that only when we follow the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's leadership will we win victory.

Since the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has led the van, we have never been anxious about the road ahead for the revolution, even in the days of stern struggle, nor have we lost hope and faith in the face of difficulties. As time passes, our people's hope and faith in the revolutionary road ahead is growing stronger.

In an effort to effect a great upsurge in revolution and construction, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, displaying extraordinary revolutionary energy, is unfolding a grand program and vigorously organizing and mobilizing the entire party, state and people for its realization. He is continuously inspecting factories, construction sites and cooperative farms, coming up with innovations and giving on-the-spot guidance. Without the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's energetic activities and wise leadership we could not contemplate the situation in which our revolution is developing to a higher stage or the brilliant future of our fatherland. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's brilliant program and tested leadership inspire our people to demonstrate a burning revolutionary zeal and a vigorous will for struggle and encourages them with heroic struggle and brilliant benevolence.

Today, admiration for the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and trust in him are growing even stronger among our people and soldiers. Their preparedness and determination to uphold the leader's leadership and carry out the revolution to the bitter end are firmer than ever. Such a noble trait of our people is displayed through the faithful struggle for the party and the leader which they are carrying out with a stand and attitude like that taken by those indomitable fighters who upheld their leader during the early days of the revolution.

In the early stages of the revolution, people meet their leader and start to uphold him. During this glorious period, inseparable relations form between the leader and fighters and, among the fighters, an indomitable revolutionary spirit to uphold the leader is established. The noble revolutionary spirit thus formed should be inherited and brought into full bloom during the course of completing the revolution.

The models set by the young Korean communists in the early days of the Korean revolution were a paragon of the stand and attitude which should be taken in upholding the leader [yongdoja]. Their loyalty to the leader of the revolution was the purest revolutionary conscience that can be possessed only by true communists. Their dedication was endless, as shown by the fact that they sacrificed their lives to protect the leader. Their stand and attitude for upholding the leader were so firm that each young communist could demonstrate endless power.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was protected and defended, and was rallied around by such indomitable revolutionary fighters. It is entirely due to this that we could defeat an enemy one million strong, achieve the cause of founding the party, the state and the army during those difficult days following the liberation and defeat the U.S. aggressors in the severe fatherland liberation war.

When we uphold the leader [yongdoja] like such indomitable revolutionary fighters as Kim Hyok and Cha Kwang-su did, we can accomplish any task.

Upholding the party and the leader under all circumstances is a firm faith and sense of noble moral obligation that our Korean communists have kept deep in their hearts year in and year out. We, who were groping in the dark without a leader [yongdoja], have, under the care of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, been able to learn the principle of the class struggle and the truth of revolution and to glorify the honor of true revolutionaries. Therefore, for the Korean communists and people, it is the noblest duty and the supreme bliss to uphold the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to devote themselves to implementing the leader's ideas and lines. The fact that such a noble revolutionary spirit was established and has been highly displayed is the precious tradition and the pride of the Korean communist movement.

Today, in our revolutionary rank and file, there are elderly fighters, who have carried out the revolution in the bosom of the great leader for as long as for 50, 40 or 30 years since the days of the anti-Japanese struggle, and there are members of the new generation, who will continue the revolution.

Regardless of whether they are elderly revolutionaries or the new generation, all should uphold the party and the leader with the stand and attitude which those young communists adopted in order to protect, defend and assist their leader [yongdoja]. This is our faith, which will never change through all eternity, and our firm determination, which is growing even stronger.

Our people's unalterable faith to continue the revolution under the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is also displayed in the struggle to consolidate the organizational and ideological foundation of the party. Building a foundation for the party is a basic principle for the construction of a party of the working class and a key factor for the future of the revolution.

Our party's organizational and ideological foundation struck its roots in the forest of Mt Paektu during the days of the anti-Japanese struggle and has been consolidating for several decades since the founding of the party. Thus, it is as firm as a rock. This foundation is now being consolidated and strengthened on a new, higher stage.

The existing organizational and ideological foundation of our party is to continue the revolution, relying on the achievements we have attained, and to endlessly consolidate and strengthen our party as the chuch'e party. Only when this foundation is constantly consolidated can we bolster the combat capability of the party, enhance its leading role, and victoriously advance the revolution.

Consolidating the foundation of the party is, in essence, work to defend and safeguard our party center. The party Central Committee is the supreme staff office of our revolution.

We should promote awareness about party organizations, enhance party spirit and establish in the party steel-like discipline by which we move as one according to the intent of the party Central Committee.

When cadres and party members are as firmly rallied around our party center as the unyielding revolutionary fighters of yesterday who rallied around the great general and defended him with their lives, the foundations of the party will be safeguarded, unshaken by any cold winds.

Our revolutionary armed forces have a very important mission in consolidating the foundation of the party and carrying the revolution to the end. Our revolutionary armed forces have, ever since the party struck its roots, been a vanguard holding in high esteem the leader of the revolution; they have always resolutely taken the lead in defending and safeguarding the party and the leader.

It is a great honor of our People's Army that it has shared, over a long period of time, storms and trials with the party and created the precious tradition that it makes no concession at all when it comes to defending the authority of the party. History knows no revolutionary army as faithful to the party and the leader as ours.

The KWP is the great guide which leads our People's Army to victory. As in the past, our People's Army will creditably discharge its honorable duty to defend and safeguard the party politically, ideologically and militarily. "Let us fight for the great leader with our lives." This is the slogan held aloft by our People's Army today. In this slogan is the unyielding revolutionary spirit of the hot-blooded youths who, in the early days of the Korean revolution, sacrificed themselves to defend and safeguard young General Kim Il-song. Cherishing in their minds the spirit of this slogan, the men and officers of our People's Army are burning with determination in the 1980's and are vigorously pushing ahead with the cause of modeling the army on the chuche idea.

It is the firm will of our People's Army to become the revolutionary armed force of the KWP. So long as there is such a revolutionary armed force which knows well its noble mission in history and in the revolution, the great revolutionary gains achieved by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the cohesion and unity of our party will be firmly preserved and the Korean revolution will march ahead only along the single road which originated in the Paektu (?forests).

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song -- who took the road of revolution at an early age, started the Korean revolution and has, over a long period of time, led the revolution along the single road of victory -- is advancing the future of communism with extraordinary revolutionary energy. This makes our people's struggle more rewarding and the future of our revolution endlessly bright.

Only victory and glory await our people, who march forward under the guidance of the KWP. The revolutionary achievements -- which the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has made for the times and the people, going through the storms and trials of the two-decade-long anti-Japanese revolution and the creation and construction of four decades -- will shine for many generations to come.

The future path of our revolution advancing under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is boundlessly bright.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES AMNESTY EFFECTIVE 3 MAR

SK021310 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Report by political reporter (Yi Sang-nak)]

[Text] A total of 2,863 people are affected by the government's decision to grant amnesty which takes effect on 3 March. To break down the figures: 1,419 are exempted either from the remainder of their prison terms or from suspended sentences; 545 have prison terms commuted; 238 have their civil rights reinstated; 514 are paroled; 132 are released from correctional institutes; and 15 have their sentences suspended.

Among those benefitting from the amnesty are: 13 persons involved in the Kim Tae-chung case, including Kim, whose life-term was commuted to 20 years' imprisonment, and Ye Chun-ho, whose prison term was suspended; 17 persons involved in the Kwangju riot, including (Chong Tong-hyon); Kim Kye-won who has been serving time in connection with the assassination of President Pak Chong-hui; 5 persons involved in riots in Pusan and Masan, including (Yi Sung-yun); 3 persons involved in the Sabuk riot, including (Choe Ung-song); 110 persons charged with violation of martial law decrees; and 3 persons involved in the Chonggye Market Clothing Workers Union incident, including (Pak Kye-hyon).

In taking such amnesty measures, the government reviewed all the criminal offenders in terms of the crimes they committed, the time they have served in prison and their behavior during that time, and decided that among those concerned, the ones serving long terms would get a reduction of sentence, the ones serving prison terms who are charged with minor offenses and the ones whose prison terms are soon to be terminated would be paroled, with the term remaining suspended, and the ones who have served out terms or who are exempted from prison terms or whose sentences have terminated would have their civil rights restored.

Accordingly, the first-time offenders who have served out considerable periods of their terms and the minor offenders who have served two-thirds of their terms and who have shown regret and accordingly, are judged able to make contributions to society, have been granted amnesty. Those who have served half their terms and who have shown good behavior and accordingly, are judged able and ready to return to society, have had their remaining terms reduced by half. Those who have been serving life terms and were, in the course of review, considered as meeting the government-set criteria had sentences commuted to 20 years' imprisonment. This shows that the amnesty measures the government has adopted are of a broader scope than ever before.

In the course of the review, however, the government excluded those charged with crimes related to public service -- crimes which must be harshly dealt with for the sake of social justice and national development in the new era -- organized violence, fraud, blackmail and brutal crimes.

Announcing the amnesty measures on the afternoon of 2 March, Minister of Culture and Information Yi Kwang-pyo, who functions as the government spokesman, said that the amnesty was carried out by decision of President Chon Tu-hwan, whose belief is that, having overcome the crisis facing the nation in early 1980, and having now provided a solid foundation for stability in all areas, all the people should regard this as a time for national harmony and make an all-out advance toward the nation's unification and effect a second leap forward in the 1980's.

[Begin recording of Minister Yi's remarks] The amnesty was carried out at the decision of His Excellency President Chon Tu-hwan, whose belief is that we have overcome the crisis facing the nation in early 1980 and have now provided a solid foundation for stability in all areas.

All the people should regard this as a time for national harmony and make an all-out advance toward the task to achieve the nation's unification and effect a second leap forward in the 1980's. Included in the amnesty are persons involved in a series of events occurring before the start of the Fifth Republic, such as the mass riots -- in Pusan and Masan, in Sabuk and in Kwangju -- the promulgation of martial law, the assassination of President Pak Chong-hui and the insurgency plot of Kim Tae-chung. Accordingly, the amnesty reflects the president's wish that we should consolidate national harmony by liquidating the mistrust and enmity of the past and heal the wounds inflicted in the national crisis of the early 1980's. [end recording]

Further Details on Amnesty

SK021355 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Report by reporter (Yun Tok-su) on details of 3 Mar ROK Government amnesty measures]

[Text] Persons involved in the Pusan-Masan incident: (Yi Song-hu) is exempted from the remainder of suspended sentence; (No Sung-il), (O Hae-ryong), (Hwang Yang-yun) and (Chon Sang-chol) have their civil rights restored.

Kim Kye-won, involved in the assassination of President Pak Chong-hui, receives a reduction in term from 20 to 10 years in prison.

Persons involved in the Sabuk incident: (Choe Hung-sun), (Yi Won-kap) and (Choe Ton-hyok) have their civil rights restored.

Persons involved in the sedition plot of Kim Tae-chung: Kim's sentence is commuted from life to 20 years' imprisonment; (Yi Mun-yong), reduced from 15 to 5 years; Mun Ik-hwan, from 10 to 5 years; (Ko Un-tae), from 10 to 5 years; (Kim Sang-hyon), from 7 to 4 years; (Yi Sin-pom), from 9 to 8 years; (Cho Song-ho), from 10 to 9 years; (Yi Hoe-chan), from 7 to 6 years; (Yi Sok-pyo), from 5 to 4 years; (Song Kyu-hwan), from 7 to 6 years; (Sol Hun), from 7 to 6 years; and (Ye Chun-ho) and (Kim Chong-hwan), sentences suspended.

Persons involved in the Kwangju incident: (Chong Tong-hyon), (Pae Yong-chu) and (Pak No-chong) have life terms reduced to 20 years in prison; (Pak Nam-son), (Kim Chong-pae), (Yun Song-mu), (Chong Sang-in), (Ha Yong-yol), (Yun Chae-kun) and (So Man-sok), from 20 to 10 years; (Ho Ki-chong), from 7 to 6 years; (Yi Chae-ho), from 6 to 5 years; (Kim Un-ki), from 5 to 4 years; (Yang Hu-sung) and (Han Sang-sop), from 5 to 4 years; (Yun Kang-ok) and (Pak Song-mu), sentences suspended; (Han Pong-chol), exempted from remainder of suspended sentence.

Persons charged with the violation of martial law decrees: (Yi Yong-chun) and 11 others are exempted from the remainder of prison terms; (O Tae-sun), (Chang Tok-pil) and (So Tong-ku), civil rights reinstated.

(Pak Kye-hun), (Kim Song-min) and (Kim Yong-pae), who were involved in the Chhonggye Market Clothing Workers Union incident, have their prison terms suspended.

CHON BRIEFED ON 'TEAM SPIRIT 1982' EXERCISE

SK020525 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan instructed the military yesterday to seek epoch-making measures for development of strategies, thereby effectively coping with any type of surprise attack by the enemy. His order was handed down during an unannounced inspection of a military corps in the west at dawn where he received briefing from its commander on such things as the on going "Team Spirit 1982" exercise. He encouraged soldiers at the headquarters of the corps.

The chief executive left Chongwadae at 4:30 a.m. to inspect both the military unit and Pochon-gun, Kyonggi-do for about seven and a half hours. After he heard a report from Yi Chae-chon, chief of the Pochon County office, on the regional growth programs to be carried out this year, the president said that it would be desirable to study the establishment of methane gas facilities for kitchen work by using rice straw and supplying it to farming villages.

"Various measures should be examined continuously together with proper guidance of farmers to help them increase non-farm incomes," he said, suggesting the idea of cultivating mushrooms or herbs. The country officials were directed to do their best to make the inhabitants understand the economy well, thus limiting commodity price hikes to a single digit this year.

President Chon also called on them to promote people's willingness to deposit money in either the National Agricultural Cooperatives Federation or post offices.

On his way back to the presidential mansion, he visited the Sheraton Walker Hill hotel. On the 17th floor of the hotel, he looked down at the boat race site to be built for '88 Seoul Olympics. He asked the officials concerned to step up the work of planting trees between the hotel and Chonho-dong.

SINMUN STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF ONE-TERM PRESIDENCY

SK020904 Seoul SINMUN in Korean 2 Mar 82 p 3

[Editorial: "The First Year of President Chon Tu-hwan Has Written a New Chapter in the Nation's History"]

[Excerpts] In retrospect, the first year of the Fifth Republic has been very smooth. The policies of the Fifth Republic have been widely supported at home and abroad. The people's desire for the achievement of economic and social development through the preservation of social order and stability has grown stronger. Needless to say, the government has been invigorated by all this.

With this domestic and foreign support, the new political leaders have sought new and bold policies. It can be said the most significant is the policy of self-regulation. The policy has been very conspicuous in economic, social and cultural fields. The new government has taken difficult and bold steps by allowing such self-regulation and liberalization in the economy, on the curfew, on student uniforms and so forth. These steps were such difficult ones that former governments never attempted them.

The steps taken by the new government show that the Fifth Republic is seeking a democratic, open society. A society which considers people's self-determination and self-regulation important and values the individual's creativity is an open society, and, the Fifth Republic is in quest of such democratic order. A national achievement such as gaining the right to host the Olympics in 1988 is ascribable to international trust in the policies of the new republic. It is certain that the Fifth Republic considers democracy as an ideal value. Evidence of this is that the Fifth Republic considers "Koreanization of democracy" as a paramount state policy.

Then, what is Koreanization of democracy? In short, it means a peaceful transfer of power. The first step to the Koreanization of democracy is that the person who has been in office steps down by himself when his term ends. President Chon calls it a readiness for a single term. And, many times he pledged that he would step down by himself when his term has ended. We have a great confidence in his pledge. In the Fifth Republic, people will see that the president can win his fellow countrymen's respect by stepping down by himself at the end of his term. This, of course, will mark an epochal turn in the history of constitutional government.

REVOLUTIONARY ARMY HAILS SRV TIES ANNIVERSARY

BK011230 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 27 Feb 82

[REVOLUTIONARY ARMY paper editorial: "Three Years of Glorious Successes of Friendly Ties and Cooperation Between Kampuchea and Vietnam" -- date not given]

[Text] The past 3 years since the signing of the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation between our two countries -- Kampuchea and Vietnam -- have been full of glorious successes in the defense and building of our fatherland. This cooperation in all fields is buttressed by a spirit of mutual assistance and a high and long-term spirit of proletarian internationalism. (?These sentiments) are always strong. Various results that we have obtained demonstrate very clearly the tradition of solidarity and friendship between our two nations. We have struggled shoulder to shoulder against our common enemies and for a common cause in order to defend our national independence and build genuine and glorious socialism.

Three years after liberation, by implementing the political line of this treaty, our Kampuchean people have scored enormous achievements in all fields. Our revolutionary armed forces, after toppling the barbarous and genocidal regime, have defended our national independence and territorial integrity. They have waged operations against the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan remnants to defend our revolutionary gains and contributed to the reconstruction of our Kampuchean fatherland.

All strata of the state power from the central to the local level have been strengthened and developed. Various state institutions and mass organizations have been created. The lives of our people have been relieved of their burdens. The danger of famine has been eradicated. Our agricultural and industrial bases -- including small and large-scale artisans -- have been restored and are developing steadily. In 1981-82, more than 1 million children were enrolled in school. Our national culture has been rehabilitated.

During the past year important events were inscribed in the pages of the Kampuchean nation's history such as the successes of the first democratic election to choose the National Assembly and the Fourth Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Congress, and so on. These facts completely refute all the cheap charges of Beijing and Washington and their lackeys. They clearly indicate that the situation of the Kampuchean revolution is peaceful and is developing satisfactorily. The Kampuchean people are closely linked with the party and the state power of the revolutionary people.

On the international scene, the prestige of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] is becoming more brilliant with each passing day. Public opinion throughout the world highly praises and greatly welcomes all the important measures of the Kampuchean Government aimed at building peace and friendship in Southeast Asia.

During the past 3 years the Kampuchean revolution has faced thousands of attempts to undermine it by its enemies. The Beijing reactionaries, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and the reactionary forces who are their lackeys, are foolishly attempting to oppose the Kampuchean revolution in order to regain their lost geostrategic position. They provide weapons and ammunition to the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary remnants in order to help them return to destroy our people. They are using every conceivable method to gather different reactionaries who are Khmer refugees. They are shamelessly interfering in the internal affairs of Kampuchea. All their maneuvers, however, have repeatedly ended in bitter defeat.

The Kampuchean people have emerged from all of these struggles with full confidence in their own abilities. They have also received strong assistance from the fraternal people of Vietnam and Laos. They believe in their future and the glorious heritage of their nation. They are determined to smash all of the enemies' maneuvers and advance the revolution toward victory.

These victories obviously indicate that the Kampuchean revolution is gaining strength with each and every passing day and is firmly advancing. These are the satisfactory results of the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between our two nations. These victories are firmly and closely linked with the force of the Kampuchea-Vietnam solidarity which is the vital force of our two countries' revolutions. This is evident in the sacrifices of flesh and blood by the brave children of the heroic Vietnamese people who have fulfilled their noble international duty in Kampuchea in order to liberate and support the Kampuchean people and revolution. The achievements of our Kampuchean people cannot be separated from the full assistance and support of the fraternal Vietnamese party and people as well as that of other fraternal socialist countries.

We cannot forget the assistance and support of the fraternal and friendly Vietnamese people and armed forces. We are determined to strengthen the ties of friendship and solidarity with Vietnam which are vital factors for our socialist revolution and are special weapons in the defense of the national independence and territorial integrity of our countries. [Words indistinct] Vietnam and Laos, as well as other fraternal socialist countries, for socialist construction.

In conformity with the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation between Kampuchea and Vietnam, the Vietnamese People's Army has been present on our territory in order to help our people to defend our national independence and territorial integrity. The Vietnamese army has helped our people to build our fatherland and to restore our peaceful lives despite all of the maneuvers (?to revive) the genocidal Pol Pot-Teng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime. (?This Vietnamese military presence) has opposed all of the reactionary forces -- lackeys of the U.S. imperialists and other imperialists -- who are threatening our nation's independence and freedom.

Our Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces [KPRAF] is elated and proud to have comrades in arms sincerely loving each other and standing shoulder to shoulder by one another. We are determined to strengthen even more these ties of solidarity [words indistinct] (?duty) of the VPA. We will resolutely fulfill all of our duties well in order to defend the Kampuchean fatherland and the Kampuchean people's revolutionary gains, and contribute to the construction of our country and make it more prosperous with every passing day.

NUON SARETH RECEIVES USSR CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT

BK250908 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0409 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 25 Feb (SPK) -- Kalinh, representative of the Soviet foreign trade service in Kampuchea, recently handed over in Phnom Penh to Nuon Sareth, Kampuchean vice minister of industry, 37 transport trucks and other construction equipment. Nuon Sareth expressed his thanks to the Soviet party, government and people for having helped the Kampuchean people in rebuilding their country. He highly appraised the spirit of proletarian internationalism of the Soviet people.

It is noteworthy that the Soviet Union had previously offered Kampuchea 63 tractors, vehicles and other construction equipment.

KAMPUCHEA OUTLINES ECONOMIC TASKS FOR 1982

BK011500 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 27 Feb 82

[KAMPUCHEA editorial: "Enhance the Sense of Industriousness and Ingenuity in the Struggle To Fulfill Well the Economic and Cultural Plans of 1982" -- date not given]

[Text] After the country was freed from the danger of genocide, along with the task of fighting the enemy and defending the revolutionary gains, our party stipulated another urgent task: To accelerate national construction and economic rehabilitation, first of all to overcome the danger of famine threatening millions of Kampuchean liberated by the revolution from the claws of the Democratic Kampuchean executioners.

Based on our powerful sense of patriotism and thanks to the consistent guidance of the party and sincere assistance of friends near and far during the past difficult 3 years, we waged a persistent struggle in the seething national construction and defense movement, successfully implementing the tasks handed down by the party, eliminating the danger of famine thanks to the enthusiastic productive campaign, restoring factories to normal operation, stabilizing the people's existence, eradicating illiteracy among more than 15 percent of those who were illiterate, ensuring that more students than in previous societies go to school, and creating favorable conditions for our advance.

On the basis of this great strength, we have entered 1982 with a high sense of optimism as our organizational structures in all fields and at all levels have become more rational and as a number of negative phenomena have been eliminated. On the other hand, the 1982 economic and cultural plans adopted by the First National Assembly Second Session as a line of action have reflected the attention of the revolution in the importance of linking politics with the economy in conformity with the line of the Fourth Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Congress.

Past successes in the agricultural sector have enabled us to broaden the productive battlefield by including two major fronts -- food and rubber -- in response to the needs for expansion of five areas. These are, namely, the planting area, yield, food crops, rubber for export, and the intensification of industrial and subsidiary crops to feed factories at home as well as for export -- such as cereals, nettles, oil-bearing crops, roots and so on.

In general, we must pay a great deal of attention to the agricultural sector, for it is in this sector that the overwhelming work force of our country is presently being concentrated and it is from this sector that we will start our advance.

To fulfill this goal, first of all we must see to it that our production solidarity groups are strengthened in the organizational, political, technical and cultural fields. We must build model units or worksites where modern techniques are introduced and which are provided with the best seeds to increase productivity and yield. In inactive seasons forces must be concentrated to build various projects with the highest sense of creativity in the use of local possibilities and materials. These projects should include irrigation systems, productive tools, schools and educational equipment. As for the idle manpower in the rural areas, in particular housewives and elderly persons, they must be organized and encouraged to learn a number of jobs such as weaving, sericulture, basket making, carpentry, rattanware and so on, in order to help increase the number of household items in the localities and, perhaps also, to create additional sources of income for the families in the rural areas.

Each locality must have a thoroughly worked-out organizational structure and crop growing plan so that it can effectively cooperate with higher authorities in withstanding many unforeseen possible calamities which may hamper production as in the recent past.

The interministerial cooperation plan in rubber planting must be thoroughly mapped out and based on mastery and creativity. It absolutely must not be tainted with such phenomena as procrastination, a need to be prompted by orders from higher authorities or a delay by those waiting for state plans and facilities to be put into operation first. It is imperative to carry out at all costs the objective to raise the material and moral standards of the rubber plantation workers put forward by the central organization.

In the industrial sector, we must concentrate on the major enterprises based on the principle that the daily needs of the people should be dealt with first. At the same time, we must appropriately organize the work force by paying close attention to the living conditions of the workers in general and of the skilled workers in particular.

In administering the enterprises, attention must be paid to the mobilization of production means in order to [words indistinct] of budget and management. Attention must be paid to strengthening craftsmanship in general and local handicrafts in particular. This must be done on the basis of providing advice on production organization, granting of loans and using raw materials in the country and each locality together with the supply of necessary items by the state.

The communications and transportation sector must exert every effort to speed up the transportation of goods in order to serve the production requirement. At the same time, it must optimally use the traditional means of our people in order to save fuel oil. The trade sector must thoroughly broaden the leading role of the state, improve the buying and selling system in order to prevent the people from waiting too long, strive to overcome authoritarianism and bureaucratism and exert every effort to fulfill the state plans in a manner based on the interests of the people.

In trading, attention must be basically paid to the production solidarity groups and the collective trading groups of peasants in the localities. At the same time, the good points in trading practiced by merchants in localities should be exploited and trading only with private merchants should be reduced as much as possible.

Commercial cadres must acquire more skills in their field and at the same time they must take strict measures against any dishonest cadres by sending them to the jurisdictional organ. They should not be allowed to do anything that harms the national interest.

The general objective in the cultural field is to focus on the building of a cultural foundation of revolutionary, national and mass characteristics, expand the good traditions of the national culture and, at the same time, promote in an in-depth manner the cultural and artistic movements of the masses and various sports activities. We must pay attention to eradicating illiteracy and promoting our people's cultural standards in order to increase their knowledge so that they will be worthy of being citizens of a civilized country. We must regard this as the duty of every genuine patriot.

In general, our 1982 economic and cultural plans require us to arrange proper measures for fulfilling our tasks urgently. In order to implement these plans successfully, each of us must, first of all, uphold the spirit of active struggle and sense of mastery and creative ingenuity, and exert every effort to fulfill our tasks with distinction. At the same time each of us must strive to build an atmosphere of unity and cooperation in each unit, help to educate any comrade who is still weak, correct any comrade who behaves improperly in a spirit of comradeship, do away with the mentalities of individualism, sectarianism, bureaucratism or favor-seeking and promote the sense of thrift.

All sectors must increase the party leadership in all aspects and all levels, organize the administrative apparatus in a more effective way and pay attention to increasing the efficiencies in the economic management and administration of every party member [pakkachon] and administrative cadres, especially those comrades who are working directly in the production sites. In addition to this educational measure, regular inspection measures must also be taken in order to monitor and promote the effective work performance in the forms of citation, awards or disciplinary punishments.

Based on the experiences gained in the past 3 years and since the objectives of our 1982 plans are clearly defined due to the fact that our party leadership has taken a strong stand and promoted our resolute determination, our People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] will certainly make a firm advance to victory in accordance with our aspiration to have a happy, honorable and bountiful life on the road of gradual advancement toward socialism.

COVERAGE OF KFTU CONFERENCE ON ECONOMY

KPRP, KUFNCD Officials Attend

BK250910 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0403 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 25 Feb (SPK) -- The Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions [KFTU] held a conference in Phnom Penh on Wednesday, 24 February, to review its activities in 1981. Attending the conference were Chan Si, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning; and Yos Por, secretary general of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD].

The vice chairman of the KFTU, Mr Heng Eav, said that the conference will examine trade union activities during the past year and adopt measures aimed at successfully implementing the state plans for the development of the economy for 1982.

Concludes 27 Feb

BK020608 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0358 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 1 Mar (SPK) -- The conference of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions [KFTU] ended on Saturday, 27 February, after 4 days of work in Phnom Penh with a resolution specifying tasks and measures for 1982.

The conference reviewed the 1981 trade union activities and demonstrated the determination of workers throughout the country to unite under the KPRP and front's banner in defending and building the country, and to implement the resolutions of the fourth party congress. The conference decided to intensify information work vis-a-vis the workers on the success of the Kampuchean revolution, the solid bonds of militant solidarity between Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos, and the enemy's maneuvers. It is also launching an emulation movement to boost agricultural production.

Duong Savang, member of the KFTU Central Committee, expressed his gratitude to the party and state for their concern for the trade unions.

During the past 2 years, trade union organizations have been developed, with a membership of about 45,000. Some 1,500 cadres have been formed.

AFP NOTES KHIEU SAMPHAN, SON SANN ACTIVITIES

Khieu Samphan Departs PRC

OW010320 Hong Kong AFP in English 0240 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, Mar. 1 (AFP) -- Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan left Beijing today for Bangkok after a 10-day visit to the Chinese capital, reliable sources said here. During his visit he held talks on the possible formation of an anti-Vietnamese coalition in Cambodia with former Cambodian head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk that led to a three-point agreement on the formation of such a coalition.

Under the agreement, it was decided that an eventual coalition would fall within the legal framework of the Khmer Rouge Democratic Kampuchea regime which has the active support of China and holds the Cambodian seat at the United Nations.

Prince Sihanouk stated publicly, however, that he would not join any coalition with the Khmer Rouge without the participation of former Cambodian Premier Son Sann, leader of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF).

Mr Son Sann refused to go to the Beijing talks, thus preventing a summit in Beijing of the leaders of the three Cambodian movements waging a guerrilla war against the Vietnamese-backed Cambodian regime.

Son Sann Expected in Beijing

NC011515 Paris AFP in English 1459 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Paris, Mar 1 (AFP) -- Former Cambodian Premier Son Sann will leave for Beijing "as soon as possible" to meet with Chinese leaders, a press statement by his Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) confirmed today.

While there, Mr Son Sann told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, he might also hold talks "personally and separately" with the two other main anti-Vietnamese opposition leaders -- former chief of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan -- to take a new look "at the possibilities of forming a flexible tripartite coalition."

He insisted that the main point of the trip was to talk with Chinese officials and obtain from them military and humanitarian aid.

While not ruling out meetings with the two Cambodian leaders, he warned that his "probable conversations" would not lead to an immediate summit of the anti-Vietnamese factions.

Mr Son Sann said that only after examining the three-point coalition plan set down recently in Beijing by Prince Sihanouk and the Khmer Rouge could he consider the possibility of a tripartite conference "in Beijing or elsewhere." However, the former premier, who has balked at associating with the communist Khmer Rouge, hinted that there were no insurmountable differences among the Khmer Rouge, the Sihanouk faction and the KPNLF.

But Mr Son Sann said he would find it difficult to discuss any coalition with Prince Sihanouk and Khieu Samphan "before making another trip to Cambodia" to talk with the people. He stressed that any union of the three main resistance groups should be based on the principles of a flexible union proposed last year by Thailand and Singapore, the two most anti-Soviet and anti-Vietnamese members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

Each faction would preserve its political and military identity under this coalition. The idea has since been approved by the five ASEAN nations and accepted by Prince Sihanouk and Mr Son Sann but rejected by the Khmer Rouge.

The KPNLF statement today also said fighting had intensified on the Cambodian-Thai border during the last few days, triggering a rush of refugees into KPNLF-controlled zones. It appealed for humanitarian aid for the refugees.

USSR'S PLANNING CHIEF BAYBAKOV PAYS VISIT

Arrives 28 Feb

BK011246 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] A delegation of the USSR State Planning Committee led by Comrade Nikolay Baybakov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Soviet Union, arrived in Vietiane by a special plane at noon on 28 February for a friendly official visit to the LPDR.

The Soviet delegation and a delegation of the LPDR State Planning Committee will meet to exchange views and discuss and review the implementation of the bilateral state plan on economic and social development included in the Lao 5-Year Plan.

Comrade Nikolay Baybakov and his party were cordially greeted at Wattai Airport by Comrade Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary in the LPRP Central Committee Secretariat, deputy prime minister and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Comrade Khamphai Boupha, acting minister of foreign affairs; other comrades deputy ministers concerned and many cadres of the State Planning Committee. Present at the airport were also Comrade Vladimir Sobchenko, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, embassy officials and Comrade Nguyen Xuan, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos.

Meets Kaysone Phomvihan

BK020534 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] On the morning of 1 March, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and premier of the LPDR, received the delegation of the Soviet State Planning Committee at the government guest hall in Vietiane. The delegation was led by Comrade Nikolay Baybakov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR.

On this occasion, Comrade Nikolay Baybakov expressed profound salutations and thanks to Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan for his warm welcome. He expressed extreme satisfaction with the growth and development of friendly relations and fraternal militant solidarity between the two parties and governments of the Soviet Union and Laos, which has increased daily and has been demonstrated by the all-round cooperation between the two countries.

Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan welcomed Comrade Nikolay Baybakov and his party in their visit to Laos. He expressed his belief that this visit to the LPDR of the Soviet State Planning Committee delegation led by Comrade Nikolay Baybakov has not only further strengthened the solidarity, relations of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the two nations, but it has also made a great contribution to encouraging the spirit of revolutionary enthusiasm of the Lao people who, together with the entire party and army, are joyously carrying out the struggle to defend and build the country in order to score achievements to welcome the Third Congress of the LPRP. At the same time, Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan reiterated the profound thanks and gratitude of the party, government and people of Laos to the party, government and fraternal people of the Soviet Union, with Comrade Leonid Brezhnev as leader, for having always paid close attention to rendering all-round, great and effective support and assistance to the Lao revolutionary cause, both during the past period of protracted struggle for national liberation and in the present period of economic restoration, development and construction of the socialist country.

The talks between the guests and the host proceeded in an atmosphere of profound friendship and cordiality.

Accompanying Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan in receiving the Soviet guests on this occasion were Comrade Sali Vongkhamso, member of the Secretariat of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy prime minister and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Comrade Khamphai Boupha, acting minister of foreign affairs; and Comrade Khamphet Pengmuang, deputy chief of the State Planning Committee.

Comrade Vladimir Sobchenko, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union to Laos, also accompanied the Soviet delegation in paying a courtesy call on Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan on this occasion.

USSR POSTS, TELECOMMUNICATIONS GROUP DEPARTS

BK261009 Vientiane KPL in English 0911 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Vientiane, 26 Feb (KPL) -- The posts and telecommunication delegation of the Soviet Union led by its deputy-minister, Zubarev, on February 24 returned home after concluding its 9-day official visit to Laos. Acting-Minister of Posts and Telecommunication Thammasinh Saikhampanh, and the economic counsellor of the Soviet Embassy to Laos, Yevgeniy Sizov, were present at the airport to see the delegation off.

During its stay here, the Soviet delegation took part in the official handover ceremony of the satellite transmitting station, and also visited various production bases and historical sites in Vientiane Province.

SIANG PASASONG SUPPORTS BREZHNEV'S PEACE PLAN

BK011424 Vientiane KPL in English 0919 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Vientiane, 1 March (KPL) -- SIANG PASASONG, organ of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, today frontpages an article supporting the unchangeable firm standings of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics concerning issues of disarmament.

In his previous answers to the open-letter of the Australian organizations for international cooperation and disarmament, the article notes, Leonid Brezhnev, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, expressed his firm standings on world disarmament and stopping the arms race. President L. Brezhnev said that leaders of the party and state of the Soviet Union and the whole Soviet people deeply knew that nuclear war's declaration would be the most inhumane murdering acts for the world humanity. President L. Brezhnev also reaffirmed the Soviet initiatives -- which will meet the aspiration of the worldly peoples -- addressing at the 36th U.N. General Assembly on non-using nuclear weapons in the world.

Concerning the disarmament's issues, the Soviet leader stressed that the immediate and creative outcome of Soviet-American talks on medium range nuclear weapons in Europe was the main necessity. L. Brezhnev further expressed the USSR's readiness for talks and negotiations with U.S.A. on the term of limiting the military mobilization in the Indian and Pacific Oceans, including its readiness of "not to test" and "not to produce" the nuclear weapons, the article emphasizes.

The Lao people together with all peace-loving and progressive strongly support these firm standings of the Soviet Union, for the improvement of peace and security in the world, the article writes. The paper further appeals to all progressive, democratic and justice-loving movements in the world to resolutely oppose against the adventuristic dangerous policy of the U.S. reactionary administration, in view to save humanity from the dangerous disaster of nuclear war.

EMULATION DRIVE UNDERWAY TO GREET VCP CONGRESS

NHAN DAN 1 Mar Editorial

BK021004 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 28 Feb 82

[NHAN DAN 1 March editorial: "Noble Manifestation of Revolutionary Sentiment"]

[Text] The emulation drive officially launched early in July 1981 to score achievements in honor of the fifth party congress is now 8 months old. During this 8-month period, with an enthusiastic response from all sectors, localities and establishments, a new labor impetus has emerged throughout the country, as tens of millions of people have participated enthusiastically in the emulation movement and all strata of the laboring people -- from workers and peasants to socialist intellectuals -- have registered for the drive to score achievements. Meanwhile, the movement to sign or make emulation pledges has been carried out with some enthusiasm among various sectors, grassroots units and provinces in each region, as well as between groups of Soviet specialists and our cadres and workers at Soviet-aided worksites.

The emulation movement to score achievements in honor of the party congress, which is being expanded broadly and deeply, has marked a new step in the development of the socialist patriotism emulation movement, thus clearly reflecting its profound political and economic significance. With the achievements it recorded in the production, material and cultural fields, the movement has actively contributed to the fulfillment of the state plan and all revolutionary tasks set forth by the party and the state.

In agriculture, thanks to the movement, efforts have been made gradually to improve the product-contract system and change the labor management and organization methods, thus bringing about a comprehensive success in the 1981 production plan and good initial results in the winter-spring crop production. In industry, the movement has left a distinguished mark in the struggle to overcome managerial redtape and subsidization and to promote entrepreneurial rights. As a result, favorable conditions have been created for all establishments to exploit their potentials in terms of machinery, supplies and raw materials so as to boost production, practice thrift and conduct business with good economic results.

In addition, new efforts have been manifested in the collection of train and food and other farm products, in the reorganization of the trade networks and in the implementation of the policies of distribution and circulation, while new progress has been recorded in the struggle to improve the quality of the tasks related to culture, science and technology, public health, sports and physical education and so forth.

In harmony with the emulation movement among the masses, the armed forces have participated enthusiastically in the campaign to develop the fine nature and improve the fighting strength of the People's Army so as to be ready to engage in combat and to deliver a telling blow against any provocative act by the enemy. Along with their combat assignments, the People's Security Forces have successfully carried out the campaign to make themselves pure and strong and launched the mass movement to maintain national security.

In various sectors and localities, despite great difficulties owing to material conditions, the movement has produced many new factors and creative models in production organization and management and business operation as well as in the struggle to achieve a new ethical quality.

With the achievements it has recorded to welcome the party congress, the emulation movement is a noble manifestation of our people's revolutionary sentiment and close attachment toward their beloved party.

For the cause of national construction and defense and for the sake of socialism, every person and collective has expressed the wish to make contributions with the most magnificent achievements. The effort to complete more than 20,000 new projects and products in the emulation drive to welcome the party congress is a lively proof of great significance.

Our people's socialist patriotism, right to collective mastery and close attachment to the vanguard party are the dominant moral motivating force and the prime factor in deciding the success of the emulation movement. The firm development of the movement also testifies to the fact the material bases of that development are the new changes which have taken place in our managerial and organizational systems, policies and struggle to ensure the combination of the three interests.

More than ever, the laborers have been able to see clearly that the results obtained from the emulation drive not only would serve the interests of the country and the collectives but would also bring about better incomes and a better life for them.

Meanwhile, we have come to understand more clearly that we cannot accelerate the emulation movement simply with words of encouragement. First of all, we have to carry out the organizational work meticulously under numerous forms and with effective measures, especially managerial measures. Constant attention should be paid to ensuring economic benefit -- the material motivating force -- in combination with the moral motivating force so as to create the strength to advance the emulation movement incessantly.

The review of the emulation movement to score achievements in honor of the party congress is a big opportunity for every sector, locality and unit to present to the party the fragrant flowers of their creative labor -- the achievements of their confidence, love and respect for the vanguard force. That is also an opportunity to review the experience acquired in organizing the emulation movement.

All preparatory work has now been completed. The fifth party congress will be held in March -- the month in which our entire party, people and army will look forward to the congress to fulfill all tasks in order directly to contribute to its success.

Workers Finish Projects

OW020715 Hanoi VNA in English 0703 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 2 -- Vietnamese workers have by now completed almost 10,000 projects or new products as practical deeds to welcome the forthcoming Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, according to preliminary statistics of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions. Hanoi has finished more than 900 products or projects in service of production and life. Many products require high techniques such as the EV-250 press of the Machine-Tool Plant No. 1, the 16,000-kilocalorie/hour refrigeration system of the Long Bien engineering factory, the 15,000-KVA transformer of the Dong Anh electrical equipment factory, etc.

Hanoi's clock factory last year produced 60,000 clocks in excess of the yearly program. The city's light industries, for their part, produced 120,000 bicycle tyres and tubes and 40,000 freewheels in excess of the plan.

Ho Chi Minh City has completed 642 projects and new products, including 100 buses. The Cuu Long bicycle factory in the city has assembled 250 bicycles a day compared with 150 previously.

The Mao Khe coal mine in Quang Ninh Province has installed a new ventilation system to improve the working conditions at eight coal pits, resulting in a substantial increase in productivity.

VAN TIEN DUNG GREETS NEW PRK DEFENSE MINISTER

BK020536 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] Comrade Gen Van Tien Dung, SRV national defense minister, sent a greetings message to Comrade Bou Thang on the occasion of his election as PRK minister of national defense. The message reads:

Dear beloved comrade minister: On the occasion of your election as PRK national defense minister, on behalf of the leaders, officers, noncommissioned officers and combatants of the VPA and in my own name, I would like to convey my warmest greetings to you.

The Vietnamese people and the VPA are very elated with great successes scored by the Kampuchean people and the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces [KPRAF] during the past 3 years in strongly defending and reviving the Angkor land and advancing in (?the path) of building a new life. (?All of this) defeats all maneuvers and destructive activities of the Beijing expansionist clique, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionary forces.

May the KPRAF successfully fulfill all duties entrusted by the Fourth Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Congress for the cause of defending and constructing their fatherland. May the friendly ties, militant solidarity and fraternal cooperation between our two peoples and armed forces last forever. May you, comrade minister, enjoy the best of health and score more and greater achievements in your duty. With high salutations.

UN ENVOY REJECTS THAI CHARGE OF AGGRESSION

OW011536 Hanoi VNA in English 1447 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 1 -- The Vietnamese U.N. representative recently sent a letter to the U.N. secretary-general rejecting the Thai authorities' slander about the so-called "Kampuchean-based Vietnamese armed forces' activities of aggression against Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity". The slander was contained in the Thai U.N. representative's letter to the U.N. secretary-general.

The Vietnamese representative said in his letter: "These slanderous charges only serve the Beijing authorities' scheme to create tension in the Thai-Kampuchean border area, to incite hostility between Thailand and the Indochinese countries and to undermine the dialogue between these countries and A.S.E.A.N."

"It is the consistent policy of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to respect strictly the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of Thailand and at the same time to wish to develop relations of friendship and good neighbourliness with the Kingdom of Thailand," he pointed out.

UN SPECIAL ENVOY MAKES FACTFINDING VISIT

OW011614 Hanoi VNA in English 1451 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 1 -- Rafiuddin Ahmad, special envoy of the U.N. secretary-general, has paid a four-day fact-finding visit to Vietnam. While here, Rafiuddin Ahmad worked with Deputy Foreign Minister Dinh Nho Liem, he was received by Foreign Minister Nuguyen Co Thach.

The two sides exchanged views on questions of unilateral concern aimed at bringing about peace and stability in Southeast Asia, thus contributing to world peace. The talks on these occasions took place in a friendly and frank atmosphere.

MOKHTAR MEETS WITH SRV ENVOY, UN'S AHMAD

BK231355 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0742 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Jakarta, 23 Feb (OANA/ANTARA) -- Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaa'maja Monday morning successively received Vietnamese Ambassador in Jakarta Trinh Xuan Lang and United Nations Deputy Secretary General for Humanitarian Affairs in Southeast Asia Rafiuddin Ahmad in his Pejambon office.

Mokhtar told newsmen later the ambassador submitted to him the contents of the Vientiane communique; Mokhtar said he would study the communique carefully and hold consultations with foreign ministers of the other four ASEAN member countries.

An interesting fact at the meeting, he said, was the planned holding by Vietnam of a summit meeting.

On Kampuchea, the foreign minister said they looked on it as involving three problems, one between Vietnam and China, another between ASEAN and Indochina and the third between Indochina and Thailand.

The Indochinese countries, according to Trinh, consider the problem involving Indochina and China as the most important.

The visit of the UN deputy secretary general was in the framework of his tour of ASEAN countries, which he will also extend to Hanoi and Beijing. He also dwelt on the Kampuchea issue, and "I just nodded to indicate my listening to his explanations", he said.

SUHARTO URGES AVOIDING EXCESSES IN ELECTIONS

BK011417 Hong Kong AFP in English 0632 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Jakarta, 1 March (AFP) -- President Suharto today called on the state apparatus to carry out general election rules in a natural way to avoid unnecessary excesses. "Rules of the game to implement the election have been laid down. I ask all state apparatus and all of us to carry out the rules in a natural way without adding any unnecessary things.

"By this way all sides will have a firm guidance without creating misinterpretations or misunderstandings," the president told Indonesia's 27 provincial governors and regional authorities who gathered here to discuss the implementation of the election on May 4.

President Suharto's call was seen here as a warning to regional authorities to prevent excessive actions that could arouse intimidation against certain political parties for the benefit of the ruling Golkar (functional groups) which had been accused of using local authorities to put pressure on the Democracy Party (FDI) and the Muslim United Development Party (PPP).

"The important thing is that the people can exercise their rights on polling day," President Suharto said.

President Suharto made it clear that through general election Indonesia should be a step forward in the country's growth of democratic life.

In a separate speech at the inauguration of the new Indonesian press council building here today, the President called on the press to help the government make the election a success. The general election was part of the building of the nation and therefore should reflect the spirit of mutual help and familyhood of the Indonesian people, he added.

A total of 32,134,195 voters have been registered out of the 146,532,407 population.

SAUDI PAPER CITES MARCOS ON PLAN FOR SOUTH MUSLIMS

GF271843 Jidda AL-MADINAH in Arabic 22 Feb 82 p 1

[Special correspondent 'Abd ar-Rashid Andijani report on interview with President Ferdinand Marcos]

[Excerpt] Manila -- In answer to another question from AL-MADINAH the Philippines president said that his government is attempting to uncover communist cells. He said: The communists, who receive assistance from abroad, are trying to create confusion.

He ruled out the possibility that these cells pose a threat to the security and stability of the Philippines. He asserted: "We are confident that we can totally wipe them out during the next few months."

President Marcos added: "Our experience in allowing communist parties in parliament has not been fruitful." He said that 4,000 of these have surrendered and the others have fled to their original hideouts in Moscow and Beijing, while a third group has been imprisoned. He denied that the Philippine Government is planning an attack against the Muslims in the southern Philippines. He said that such reports are totally unfounded.

In answer to a question on the situation in the southern Philippines where the Muslims are located President Marcos said that the government is about to pursue a new policy that will be implemented soon. He said that this policy is based on channeling economic aid to the region for its development, as the government was found that this is the most effective way to end the war. War is not the decisive way to settle the problem, he said.

The Philippine president said: The Muslim leaders themselves are at loggerheads. We have invited [Moro Liberation Front leader] Nur Misuari to return to the country and head an independent government in the south as an expression of our good intentions.

In conclusions, President Marcos said that the Philippine Government welcomes a meeting with the leader of the [Moro] front in any place he or the intermediary countries designate.

ENRILE: COMMUNIST LAW DOES NOT COVER MAOISTS

OW011455 Hong Kong AFP in English 1430 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Manila, 1 Mar (AFP) -- Philippine Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said today that any law permitting the establishment of a legal communist party in the country would not cover the present Maoist Communist Party, which is waging a guerrilla war. Mr Enrile, in a televised interview, said the law would allow only those political parties that renounce the use of violence. The defense minister said another law which penalized possession of "subversive materials and literature" has yet to be more fully studied in this regard.

President Ferdinand Marcos announced Sunday that there were no legal impediments to the establishment of a communist party which would compete in the electoral process.

THREE BARANGAY OFFICIALS EXECUTED BY NPA

HK210026 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] Three barangay officials of (Mafanga), Campostela, Davao del Norte, were executed by the New People's Army's liquidation squad before stunned and trembling residents last Thursday night. The executions forced a mass evacuation of village residents to the Compostela town plaza. Liquidated were (Leonardo Espinoza), barangay captain; (Bancardo Sabayan), secretary; and (Illumimado Recomares), councilman.

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March 2, 1982

